BORAYS SENATOR PURAKER OF OHIO, AND ME GIVES HIS REASONS. The Stars and Stripes New Float Over an United and Patriotic Nation-We Have Pence-Wipe Away the Marks of War. The Hon, Joseph Benson Foraker, the senior Republican Senator of Obio, looks upon the situation regarding the captured Confederate bat-

tle flags as follows: The propriety of returning the Confederate flags depends almost entirely on the circumstances attending the transaction. "Who!" "When I" "How I" and "Why I" have every-

thing to do with the case. When Mr. Cleveland undertook to return them in 1887, his action excited a storm of protests. Most, if not all, who were flereest in their opposition then favor such a proposition now. This is not due to a change of sentiment with respect to the abstract question, but to a change of conditions and circumstances. There were many reasons why Mr. Cleveland's action was unpopular. In the first place, it was unwarrented. The flags had been taken in battle; they were the property of the nation, and only the Congress had authority to dispose of them It was, therefore, a gross usurpation of power, and in view of Mr. Cleveland's record exceedingly offensive. Personally, he had not had anything to do with the capture of the flags. His sole contribution to the Union was a substitute. Whether rightfully or not, he was generally regarded as not having been in sympathy with our cause during the war.

He had done a number of things after becoming President that confirmed this opinion, and made him obnoxious to the soldiers and the masses who felt as they did.

His vetoes of private pension bills were so frequent and often couched in such offensive language as to show unmistakable hostility to that class of claims, regardless of merit.

He had visited Gettysburg, and, although there in an official capacity, and greeted by the Governor of Pennsylvania and thousands of his countrymen, he had refused to speak a word or to formally participate in the exercises in any manner and had acted in such a way as to show that his emotions were unmoved, except in disgust, by the historic fields and sacred memories about him. The graves of the heroic dead, the scenes of their bravery, the inspiriting words of Lincoln, carved on the monument before him, all alike were without effect. When the President of the nation thus stood sullen and dumb on the greatest battlefield of the republiche gave offence that was deep and lasting, but he had done something to yet more seriously wound patriotic sensibilities. He had gone fishing on Decoration Day. This action seemed so inexcusable and so out of place and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate that it was everywhere considered a deliberate attempt to show his contempt for the most sacred sentiment of the American people. When, therefore, following after all this, without any action of Congress to authorize it and without a previous suggestion to pave the way for such a step, he bluntly ordered the trophics of the nation's struggle for existence to be returned to the "late Confederate States," It is no wonder the people were aroused and angered, for they could not feel otherwise than outraged. His action was not only unwarranted, but it was impertinent, indecent, unpatriotic and indelicate in the highest extreme. Men who cared nothing about the retention of the flags by the Government felt, and justly so, that if they were to be returned at all, the Congress and the men who captured them should be consulted and have charge of the transaction.

But there was another feature of Mr. Cleveland's proposition that condemned it more than anything else, and that was the fact that his action was taken at a time, and in a manner, and with a spirit that made it look like a sort of recapture based on a political triumph of the cause that arms had failed to establish. For the flags to go back in that way had a tendency to create the impression that the cause they represented had not, after all, been lost, and to revive hope with respect to it that was calculated to make further ultimate trouble. But now we have an entirely different situa-

tion. The President of the United States was not only in full sympathy with the Union cause, but he fought for it with distinguished bravery and devotion from the beginning until the ending of the conflict. He bore an important part in the captures. His action in favoring a return would not be misinterpreted. No improper significance could be attached to it. All those who opposed the proposition when advanced by Mr. Cleveland have confidence, respect and admiration for the wisdom and patriotism of President McKinley, and therefore know there could be no other purpose in it all than to subserve our common welfare. It could not be connected in any way with political success or defeat. It could not in the slightest affect the verdict that has been rendered with respect to secession and

tionally favorable. We are at war with a for-eign nation, and no section of the country is more patriotic and zealous in the support of our cause than the South. Those who bore arms against the Union have by thousands engaged in its service. Some of the most distinguished officers of the Confederate Army are marching as Generals at the head of our columns. They are now as conspicuous for the flag as they were then against it. In the Congress every war measure has been patriotically supmorted by all the representatives of the seceding States, and the Administration relies upon them with entire confidence and in the belief and knowledge that sectional lines and past differences have been effaced for the purposes of the pending struggle, and that to the end of it all alike will remember only that they are Americans. There has been a new dedication to the cause of liberty, humanity, and free institutions. It embraces all the people of every State and tion. To the men who fought with Grant and Sherman nothing could be more gratifying than the realization that they have lived to see the day when the Union they upheld is deded with all the arder of sincers patriotism by the men who fought with Lee and Jackson.

It is preëminently a time for unity of sentiment, harmony of action, and all-prevailing friendship and good fellowship. Not only are Lee and Wheeler and the men of the South marching abreast with Wade and Shafter and the men of the North, but the sons of all the States are side by side in our navy. In the harbor of Cardenas Ensign Bagley of North Carolina and John B. Meek of Ohio gave up their lives together on the deck of the Winslow. In the bombard-ment of San Juan the battleship Iowa was commanded by "Fighting Bob" Evans of Virginia and in the far-away harbor of Manila the great victory of Dewey was achieved by the heroic representatives of almost all the States of the Union, these from the South and those from the North vying with each other to win the day for their common country and to add glory and renewn to the flag of our fathers. In the presence of such facts we can well afford to turn our backs on all but the lessons of the past, and, blotting out the bitter memories of estrangement and strife, press forward to the future with a common confidence and pride in the destiny

J. B. FORAKER. shat awaits us. TIST'S BAND, NOT SEVENTH'S. To Give the Concerts This Summer in Central

Park Commissioner Clausen has awarded the contract to give thirty concerts in Central Park this summer to the Seventy first Regiment Band. The first concert will be given next Saturday. The Seventh Regiment Band for a num ber of years has been engaged to give the conseries in Central Park, and it is probable that the setion of the Seventh Regiment in refusing to volunteer to go to the front had something to do with the change, though Commissioner Clausen would not acknowledge that such was the fact. He said he had selected the Seventy-first's Band because it has become very popular with the public. corts in Central Park, and it is probable that the

. W. C. Whitney's condition is much im proved. She is now able to sit up part of each day and is moved about in an invalid chair. The decrees say she is progressing rapidly NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

road Company to surrender its railroad to the city of New York upon receiving in payment therefor an amount equal to the cost of the line and 10 per cent, additional is a defeat for the Corporation Counsel's office, but a defeat which was not unexpected. The grant to construct the road was made in 1851 to one John Pettigrew and his associates by the Common Council, whose resolution required the grantees to stipulate to transfer the road to the city whenever required so to do upon payment of its cost and 10 per cent, thereon. The Court of Appeals declares this resolution to have been wholly void, because the Common Council thereby undertook to authorize the laying of railroad tracks in the city streets and avenues, a power which beloaged not to that body, but to the Legislature. The contract made by Pettigrew and his associates in accordance with the terms of this void resolution is also held to have been void. In 1854, however, the Legislature passed an act relative to the construction of railroads in cities, which authorized parties who had already commenced the building of such roads under municipal grants to complete the same, This confirmed the rights of Pettigrew and his associates, which were subsequently acquired by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. The decision is a great victory for that corporation and for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which has allied interests. They were represented in the Court of Appeals by Elihu Root and James C. Carter, while Theo dore Connoly, Assistant Corporation Counsel. appeared for the city, and Charles Henry Butler for the taxpayer who brought the suit.

The power to punish a witness for contempt has recently been asserted in this State on the part of a Commissioner appointed to take testimony here by the order of a district court in Colorado, The witness appeared before the Commissioner pursuant to the requirement of a summons to do so, and, after answering a number of questions, declined to answer any more, stating that he acted under the advice of counsel. The Commissioner then undertook to populab him for contempt of court and issued a so-called commitment, under which a city marshal arrested the witness, who thereupon sued out a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release. The writ was returnable before Mr. Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court (the successor of the late Judge John Sedgwick), who has handed down an opinion directing that the imprisoned witness be discharged from custody. The Judge holds that neither the Code of Civil Procedure nor any other statute confers upon the Commissioner of another State any power to punish a witness for contempt here; and, furthermore, the expresses the opinion that if there were any such enactment upon our statute book it would be unconstitutional, as violative of that provision of the Constitution which declares that no one shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. The power to punish for contempt, he says, is the attribute of a court; and a Commissioner to take testimony is in no sense a court.

By an act of Parliament passed in 1895, summary jurisdiction was conferred upon magistrates in England to grant judicial separations and orders for separate maintenance to mar ried women who were treated with persistent cruelty by their husbands. The statute provides for an appeal in such cases to the Judges of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice, sitting together. The proceedings under the law are drastic, and comparatively few cases have arisen under it. Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Barnes, however, were recently called upon to review a remarkable decision made by the magistrates of Watford in refusing to exercise the summary jurisdiction bestowed upon them by the statute. The parties were married in 1897. The husband slapped the wife's face just before her confinement and banged her about so as to cause her to scream with pain. When the child was born, it survived but'a short time, yet even this was too long for the husband, who wanted it buried in a box as atill-born, and was very angry at being obliged to pay funeral expenses because it had breathed. A little later he beat his helpmate with a toasting fork and pulled her out of bed on to the floor, because she protested against his coming to bed with his boots on. Upon another oc casion he beat her again, saying, "I am an Englishman!" In spite of all this the Watford Justices held that there was nothing in the case which the husband should be called upon to answer, and they dismissed the complaint. The Appellate Court promptly reversed the decusion and sent the matter back for a full hear ing of toth sides.

In the recently decided case of the people ex rel. Lardner vs. Carson, the prevailing opinion in the Court of Appeals is written by Judge Denis O'Brien, who indulges in some rather sarcastic remarks concerning the absurdities on constening laws too strictly. The Constitution of this State requires that a voter must vote "in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere." At an election in Niagara county, 514 residents of the township of Lockport voted at a polling place provided for them in the city of Lockport, but outside the town limits. It was argued that these votes were void, but the Court held that the constitutional requirement was fulfilled if the elector voted at the polling place designated by law for the district where he resided, whether that polling place was within the district or not. Judge O'Brien recalls Blackstone's reference to an ancient city which decreed that whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity, and where was decided after long debate that the law did not extend to the case of a surgeon who opened the vein of a person that fell down in the street in a fit. "It must be a surprise to the modern student," he continues, "to learn that there was a long debate, or any debate at all, on such a question. The city in which the law existed was probably Greek in its origin, and we may credit the long debate to the subtlety of the Greek intellect, its tendency to refinement and its aptitude for verbal disputation. Indeed, when we look over the whole field, it would appear that the ancient lawyers who prosecuted the offending surgeon had a much stronger case than the relator has against the defendant." Nevertheless, three of O'Brien's associates dissented from the view he deemed so clear, one of them being the new Chief Judge, and the case was decided his way

only by a vote of four to three. On the hearing of an undefended divorce case on the 3d inst. in London before Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes, the Court requested the gentlemen of the press who were in attendance to make a note of his ruling that decrees would not be granted in suits where the respondent was identified solely by means of a photograph. "This court," he said, "has over and over again refused to act upon such evidence alone." The case was thereupon adjourned in order that the plaintiff might supply the requisite additional proof. The rule is an excellent one, and is strictly observed in divorce suits by all careful Judges everywhere.

In reversing a judgment of conviction in a murder case the Supreme Court of Illinois has recently taken occasion to disapprove any ex-tended examination of the witnesses upon a criminal trial by the presiding Judge. The power of the Court to propound pertinent and properly framed questions to a witness is not denied, but it is suggested that a wise discretion will limit the exercise of the power to the elucidation of a single point from time to time, to the reliefof an embarrassed, witness, or to hastening the progress of the trial. The chief objection to a lengthy examination of a witness by the Court is the difficulty of concealing from the jury the trend of the judicial mind in respect to the facts under investigation.

Luctgert's Appeal.

CHIUAGO, Ill., May 21.-Judge Gary resterday signed the bill of exceptions in the case of Adolph C. Luctgort, presented by Attorneys Harmon and Kehoo, counsel for Luctgert. The case will go to the Supreme Court next week,

ing the obligation of the Eighth Avenue Rail-

M'CULLAGHOUT; DEVERYIN

FAN WICK REMOYES REFUBLICAN
POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Pais in Jake Hess, Whe Frempity Vetes the
Chief of Police into Retirement—Odd Speech
by the Mayor About Byline on Post in Press
of the City Treasury—Chief and Ex-chief.
Chief McCullagh put on his fine new uniform for the first time yeaterday. "It fits,"
he said, looking in the glass, "It is all right.
I meant to go up to the armory to tell the
boys that there won't be any parade and to dismiss them for the season. But I can't. I've
got to go downtown to attend to some private
business," and he hung the uniform up on a
peg. As he went out of the Mulberry street
door a messenger carrying an official envelope
brushed past him going the same way. He
went down two steps at a time. "That rellow is in a burry," said the Chief, with a little
laugh, all unconscious that the fellow was
carrying the order for his removal. Before
the Chief had passed the City Hall, proceeding
licisurely downtown, the messenger was on his
way back with the order, indorsed as follows:

Foregoing resolution and retirement approved May 2], 1898.

Chief McCullagh had become plain John
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The Mayor did not fill Mr. Phillips's place, The
jeb will go to a Brooklyn Republican, it one can
less the control of the Mulberty street
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less the control of the Mulberty street
of the proposition, and this
the Republican Commissioners, a Republican,
Chief, Senator Platt, and, it, Quigg call bi-partessanality."

The Mayor did not fill Mr. Phillips's place, The
jeb will go to a Brooklyn Republican, it one can

Chief McCullagh had become plain John McCullagh. He had worn the uniform for the last time.

To accomplish that end the Mayer had removed both the Republican Police Commissioners, Thomas L. Hamilton and William E. Philips, and had appointed Jacob Hess to fill Hamilton's place. Within an hour the board so constituted had made William S. Devery acting Chief in McCullagh's place, and Chief Devery had swept the decks clean by transferring Capt. John J. Delaney from Charles street to Fifth street to take the place of Capt. John D. Herlihy, who was sent to the goat district in Kingsbridge. Capt. Henry Halpin had been brought down from Kingsbridge to Charles street. It was Capt, Delaney's insistence upon "better precinct," as a reward for stanch Tammany partisanship, that started the row with Chief McCullagh and Commissioner Hamilton. Mr. Creker's orders had been carried out, the gauntlet had been thrown down to the Republican party managers, and notice had been served on the force that loyalty to Tammany is the standard in the department to-day. Of all this there was not so much as a hint

when the board met at 10:45 A. M. to discuss primary election matters. All the Commissioners were present, the Republican members in anticipation, apparently, of an attack upon the Chief, but no reference was made to that controversy at the brief meeting. At 11:20 o'clock Messrs. Hamilton and Philips went downtown together, unconscious that they had already ceased to be Police Commissioners. In fact, there may be some question as to their last official acts in the board, although these were not important. They had not been gone ten minutes when Jacob Hess came in haste from the direction of the City Hall, looking much older, but not a whit less jolly than when in the days of Chester A. Arthur, Stephen B. French, and Sid Nichols, he was a steady boarder in Mulberry street. He went straight to President York's office and presented a certificate of his appointment to fill the place of "Thomas L. Hamilton, removed." He had received orders, he said, to go straight up to Headquarters; that was all he knew. The whole thing was a surprise to him. He had obeyed orders literally, and, as a matter of fact, arrived some ten minutes ahead of the formal notice of the removal of both Hamilton and

Philips. When that document arrived Mr. York sent for Chief Clerk Kipp and the board organized at once with three members. The clerk examined the papers of Commissioner Hess and the order of removal, and put them on record. The latter

CITY OF NEW YORK. CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

Know all men by these presents that I, Rosert A. Van. Wyck, Mayor, of the city of New York, by virtue of power vested in me by law, it being my judgment that the public interests so require, do hereby remove Thomas L. Hamilton from the office of Police Commissioner of New York, the removal to take effect immediately. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal.

ROBERT A, VAN WYCK, Mayor.

As few words were wasted over Commission er Philips. The reconstructed board followed the example. Voting unanimously, it elected Mr. York President. That done, Commissioner Sexton pulled from his pocket the reco lution which he vainly tried to pass last week. and offered it. It read:

Resolved, That John McCullagh, Chief of Police of the city of New York be and he is hereby retired in pursuance of section 300 of the Greater New York charter.

It was passed on the spot. Section 300 authorizes the retirement of the Chief of Police at any time by a unanimous vote of the board or by three voting with the approval of the Mayor. Chief Clerk Kipp wrote out a copy, was a true copy of a resoution passed that day "by the three official votes of three memhers of the Board of Police of the city of New York at a meeting held this day, May 21," and called a messenger, bidding him make all speed to the City Hall with it and back again. It was this messenger that brushed against the Chief going out. The board waited in President York's room until he returned with the Mayor's approval. As soon as that was in hand and properly filed Mr. Sexton moved to fix ex-Chief McCullagh's pension at half pay \$3,000 a year, and it was done. Upon motion of Mr. Sexton also, Deputy Chief William S. Devery was made acting Chief. Then the board adjourned. Neither Mr. McCullagh nor the two deposed Commissioners had returned

the two deposed Commissioners had returned to Hesdquartags.

The Commissioners did not come at all. They probably heard of their removal downtown and concluded that it was no use. The deposed Chief came back to Mulberry street unwarned of his changed status and heard of it there first. He was plainly taken aback. In the first bitterness of his resentment he said angrily that he was through with it all, and that he was not sorry. When he had had time to think he spoke with more solf-command, but not less bitterness.

was not sorry. When he had had time to think he spoke with more solf-command, but not less bitterness.

"I did the best I could," he said, "They could not make me yield. No inducement they could ofter could make me take one step back from the stand I had taken. I saw very much disappointed in Mr. York. I pinned my faith to him and believed him to be an honest man. I still believe that he is financially honest."

"I am sorry to leave the force. I have spent the best years of my life in it. It is a good force. There is none better. It has material that any man might be proudfof. But it will never be a real police force until power is given to the Chief to hold his men responsible. Then either he is fit or not fit. That is the whole thing. Until politics are kept out of it and a man but at its lead who is entirely independent, and kept there, it will never be what it ought to be. I sam going into business. I have to, I can't afford to be idle and will have to get something to do. I didn't want to go."

The ex-Chief stayed only a little while to shake hands with friends and wish the new Chief good luck, and then went away.

When he was gone Chief Devery—nobody calls him acting chief, knowing that it will not be for long—sent for the Deputies and Inspectors and talked briefly to them in his office. He said afterward that he told them to do their duty and he would do his. A general order went out over the wires amouncing the change. It was overtaken by another ordering the transfer of Carles. Delaney, Herlihy, and Halpin, as went out over the wires announcing the change, it was overtaken by another ordering the transfer of Caras. Delaney, Herlihy, and Halpin, as above stated. It was Chief Devery's first order and sufficiently significant for every one to understand.

President York refused to discuss the exchief's references to him or his own statement, which Mr. McCullagh quoted in print a day or two ago:

which Mr. McCuilagh quoted in print a day or two ago:
"McCuilagh was made Chief by the unanimous vote of the board. The board has full contidence in the new thief, and as long as I am President of this board he will remain Chief, unless he wishes to retire, the is competent man, well able to carry on the duties of the place, and is, in the orinion of the board, the best man in the department for Chief. I will go furre or than this. I will say right here that he has done more than any of his predecessors ever old, and I know what I am talking about. The stories that have been printed about his retirement are all bosh. McCullagh is Chief to stay."

tirement are all bosh. McCullagh is Chief to stay."

When the fact that the Chief had been retired became known in the corridors of the City Hall, the reporters stationed there went to the Mayor's office and asked him if he had anything to say. The Mayor reciled that he had, and for the first time since he took office on Jan, I he broke the rule which he had made not talk to newspaper men for publication. It was noticed that the Mayor seemed to be greatly excited. His face was flushed, his hands trembled alightly, and his speech was as follows:

"I have ramoved Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips, and I have appointed Jacob

tisanship."

The Mayor did not fill Mr. Philipa's place. The jeb will go to a Brooklyn Republican, if one can be found, who will take the office under the requirements exacted by Tammany Hall. Jacob Hess, who took Mr. Hamilton's place, had been up to Jan, I an officeholder for many years. On that day he lost his place as a member of the Hoard of Electrical Control, the commission having been aboltshed by the charter. He was born in Germany in 1847, and he began business in this country as a butcher in Washington Market when he was a poung man. He made his first appearance in politics in 1871, when he was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticketfrom the old, Twenty first Assembly district. He was elected Alderman in 1876, and a year later he was defeated for Register by F. W. Loew, the Tammany candidate, After he had served two and a half years as Instactor of Public Schools, Mayor Cooper appointed, him's Commissioner of Charities and Correction in 1879, Mayor Gilroy appointed him a member of the Board of Electrical Control and Mayor Strong continued him in office, Philips and Hamilton were both organization Republicans, and they were appointed Police Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck a few hours after he took office on Jan, 1. Mr. Philips is now under indictment in Brooklyn for compiletty in the old City Works Department scandal.

Commissioner Hess said last night that his appointment came as a complete surprise to The Mayor did not fill Mr. Philips's place. The missioner Hess said last night that his

Commissioner Hess said last night that his appointment came as a complete surprise to him. "The first I knew about it was when a gentleman, whose name I won't mention, approached me this morning and asked me if I would take the place. I said I would if it was sure that Mr. Hamilton had been removed. He assured me that Mr. Hamilton was no longer a Police Commissioner, so I consented to take his place in the Police Board. I will say that I got the place without making a single pledget to do this, that, or the other thing. I am an organization Republican and I have not taken office to sustain any man or to throw any man down."

Mr. Hess never turned a hair while he was making this statement, but earlier in the day he told several of his friends that he wished there would be a battle between the Spanish and would be a battle between the Spanish and American fleets some time before night, so that the Sunday newspapers wouldn't have room in

the Sunday newspapers wouldn't have room in which to "roast" him.

William S. Devery has been a policeman just twenty-one years. He was made a Captain eight years ago, One of these years he scent out of the department under sentence of dismissal on Lerow charges, fighting his way back. He won the fight, as did the others who were convicted on those sensational charges. Devery won because the beard had tried him in his absence and diamissed him, though he was not there to make his defence. Devery was always identified with Tammany more than any other man in the department. He was Captain in Eldridge street, the worst precinct in the city, when the Parkhurst crusade began, and it made its greatest effort to crowd him out. Devery took up the gauntlet and fought with characteristic doggedness. It is said that large promises were held out to him at began, and it made its greatest effort to crowed him out. Devery took up the gauntlet and fought with characteristic doagedness. It is said that largs promises were held out to him at one time if he would turn State's evidence. He refused indignantly, and in the general crash following the Lexow disclosures of 1894 want down with the whole prosecution on top of him. After the courts put him back he had charge of an uptown precinct and was little heard of until the Tammany board came in with the new year. Then came his reward. He was Mr. Croker's close friend, and the board made him inspector as one of its first official acts. Next it made him Deputy Chief.

This the charter expressly forbade, because Devery had come over into the force of the Greater New York with the rath of Captain and to become a Deputy Chief he must have been a "transferred" inspector. But the orders to promote him were persuptory, and they were obeyed. The board did not seek to justify its act. It merely did it. In this there may be trouble brewing for the new Chief yet. It is understood that one of the citizen organizations that keeps watch over municipal affairs has been for some time considering the practicalli-

hut keeps watch over municipal affairs has een for some time considering the practicabil-

come of it yet.

Mr. Devery is yet a young man. His worst enemies do not charge him with being an indirected forcet policeman in matters of discipline. He is, on the contrary, a very effective one. They lay up against him that he is a politician first, last, and all the time.

Ex-Chief McMCullagh was always a favorite to the denational, and they was always a favorite to the denational, and they was always a favorite.

Ex-Chief McMCullagh, was always a favorite in the department, and there was a notable absence in Mulberry street yesterday of the exultation that has heretofore always attended in one corner or another the going out of a Chief. They all had their enemies. McCullagh had none, He was an able, strict, and successful policeman, who restored order to the city and bandahed the gamblers who would run the town "wide open." His road to promotion was rocky indeed, His long struggle with Commissioner Parker in the Roosevelt board and the deadlock that ensued are matters of toward. missioner Farker in the Roosevelt board and the deadlock that ensued are matters of too recent history to repeat. Mr. McCullagh had been a policeman quite twenty-eight years, but is young yet, not much over fity. His final promotion to the Chieftaincy came in August last, and the new board confirmed him as Chief of the Greater New York force. The five past months have been months of inceasant labor to organize the new and scattered elements into a homogeneous force. The work is nearly completed, and has been well done. But another man will ride at the head of the police in the parade of 1898, for there will doubtless be a parade now, though perhaps a little belated. Mr. McCullagh's new upiform will hang untouched on its per. It will fit ne one else.

GETTING READY TO OPEN WIDE porting Men Make Merry Over the Betire ment of Chief McCullagh.

There was great rejoicing in the hotels and resorts frequented by sporting men last night over the change in the head of the police force. That the sporting fraternity thought the change was made for their especial benefit was plain to be seen. They expect a wide-open town. At the Hotel Metropole there was a large crowd. The gambiers had expected the news, and

they lost no time in celebrating their vic-tory by "opening wine" for every ene in sight. The sporting men were all pleased with the appointment of Jake Heas as a Pollee with the appointment of Jake Heas as a Pollec Commissioner. The new Commissioner spends a good deal of his time about the Metropole. Even the reform wave din't close up all the gambling bouses. The gamblers organized clubs and had them incorporated, practically making hem free from pollec interference.

The reform wave never interfered with the Vendôme Club in West Forty-first street, of which "Honest John Kelly" is the ruling spirit. Dick Canfield's club in West Twenty-sixth street, along with a score of others equally well known were not molested because they were incorporated. During Conlin's reign as Chief of Police Daly's in West Twenty-ninth street did business now and then.

The bookmakers expect to reap a harvest in the near future. At their different paying-off places last night many plans were made for opening new pool rooms. There will be a general opening of poolrooms at once, run quietly necessarily, for their prospective backers won't run any chances of antagonizing the present régime.

The all-night resorts known as the Raines law clubs expect to be let along in the future. The police have succeeded in closing only one of them.

The Broadway Garden, at 1261 Broadway,

The Broadway Garden, at 1261 Broadway, went out of existence for a time, but it is running again under a new name and a new proprietor. The Haymarket dance hall is still in

existence. Hoy Stones Pather, and Pather Shoets at Roy. ORANGE, N. J., May 21.-Henry Decker had his 10-year-old son Henry, Jr., arrested to-day for assaulting him; then the son had the father locked up on a similar charge. The son secured ball, but the father was held for the Grand Jury. The row started because the old man started to hitch up a horse which the son said belonged to his mother. When the father declined to stop hitching up the boy belted him with stones. The elder Decker went into the house and get his revolver and fired at the boy.

Longsheremen to Hold a Convention The American Longshoremen's Union will hold a convention in this city to-day. Seventeen delegates will be present, of whom only three sere from ports outside of New York, two of them hading from Pennsylvania and one from Maryland. Many longshoromen have been thrown out of work owing to the lull in the ship-ping trade consequent upon the war, and a num-ber of tham have salisted.

MAYORS CAN BE REMOVED.

TAMMANY'S BIG PLAY TO CONTROL THE NEXT ELECTION.

and Chief with Nobody in the Board Representing the Republican Organization Mayor Van Wick's speech to the City Hall eporters telling how he came to remove the Republican Police Commissioners and so or was read with a universal grin by politicians up town last night. A congregation of statesmen, Republican and Democratic, was to be found in every hostely above Fourteenth street. They read the Mayor's speech and pronounce it to be be-neti-ful, and then wondered if his Honor had not stuck his tongue in his cheek when he uttered it. A few believed that the Mayor had really meant it to be taken seriously. The majority believed that all New York city would presently appreciate the motives of th

Mayor's conduct yesterday.

The discussion of the politicians next turned to Jacob Hess, the Republican appointed by his Honor to take the place of Mr. Hamilton. The majority said that Mr. Hess was "hard up" and needed the job. The minority, and they were organization Republicans, said that Mr. Hess had rounded out his long career as a Tammany Republican by place which the most disreputable place hunter and the fellow most destitute of political principles would have accorned to take under the circumstances. All organization Republicans declared unreservedly that Mr. Hess had consented to become the tool of Tammany Hall in its determination to throw wide open the gambling hells of New York, and to make it possible for Tammany to collect its tithes from other and even more disreputable sources. It was insisted beyond this that Mr. Hess had

betrayed his party in a far graver way than appears at first blush. While folks had smiled at Mayor Van Wyck's speech to the City Hall reporters his Henor was quite aware of the future results of his performance.

There is to be an election this fall for a full State ticket. Senators and Assemblymen and Supreme Court Justices, and the Legislature is to elect a United States Senator. Mr. Hess knew this when he accepted the place of Police Commissioner, and by voting to retire McCullagh consented to be the tool of Tammany Hall, Tammany, through Mayor Van Wyck, by yesterday's step really opened the campaign of next fall. Tammany's Police Board is to control the fall. Tammany's Police Board is to control the Bureau of Elections, and Tammany's tool, Jacob Hess, is to help along the job. Tammany's Chief of Police is to obey orders, and the elections in Greater New York are to be up to the old style. The charter of Greater New York tells exactly what Tammany and its Police Board, Hess and its Chief of Police are to do. Here are sections from the charter which tell of Mayor Van Wyck's real motives in yesterday's political cataclysm:

SEC. 271. The said Police Board shall have cognizance and control of the government, ad-

SEC. 271. The said Police Board shall have cognizance and control of the government, administration, disposition, and discipline of the said Police Department and of the police force of said department, and it shall also have cognizance and control of the Bureau of Elections hereinafter mentioned, and said Bureau of Elections shall be a part of said Police Department.

Ment. SEC. 359. There shall be in the Police Depart SEC. 359. There shall be in the Police Department created by this chapter a bureau to be known and designated as the General Bureau of Elections of the city of New York, which shall be located at Police Headquarters in the borough of Manhattan. Branches of said general bureau shall be established as follows: One in the borough of the Bronx, one in the borough of Brooklyn, one in the borough of Richmond and one in the borough of Queens. Said Police Board shall bureau of Elections, and of the branches thereof, and of the officers, employees, affairs and adand of the officers, employees, affairs and ad ministration of said general bureau and its

ministration of said general bureau and branches.

Sec. 307. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to detail or to cause to be detailed on election day at least two patrolmen at each election poll.

Hess, the Tammany-Republican, knew all about the foregoing powers when he consented to become Tammany's tool. Hess was a candidate to succeed Charles H. Murray, summarily dismissed as Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor all and of the indorsement. date to succeed Charles H. Murray, summarily dismissed as Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck. Hess pleaded for the indersement of the Republican organization of the Borough of Manhattan. It was refused.

President Quigs of the New York Republican organization is very sick at Hot Springs, Va. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs spoke for the organization, and said:

"The Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan did not recommend the appoint-

"The Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan did not recommend the appointment of Mr. Hess as Police Commissioner to succeed Mr. Hamilton, It had no recommendation to make. Any Republican or alleged Republican who has taken Mr. Hamilton's place takes it as a free gift from Tammany Hall."

Walter B. Atterbury, head of the Republican organization of Kings, will make no recommendation for the appointment of a successor to William E. Philips. That was the announcement last uight.

William E. Philips. That was the announce ment last night.
Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilto, said: "I was appointed upon the recommendation of the Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan to carry out the spiri of the bi-partisan law. Since I have been in the board I've tried to keep politics ou of it. When I was asked to vote t retire Chief McCullagh, which could be done only for political purposes, I refuse: retire Chief McCullagh, which could be done only for political purposes. I refused, knowing at the time that by that refusel my removal would be accomplished. It has been done, I accept the ultimatum. I have no regrets for my action, and would do the same thing again, believing that I was right; and I leave it for the people to say whether I was justified in my decision."

justified in my decision."

Many Republicane politicians were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. All conferred with Senator Platt and all arged that vigorous steps be taken to prevent Tammany from accomplishing a gross violation of the spirit of the Bi-Partiaan law. All advised that Gov. Black be requested to step into the breach.

The charter, referring to the Governor's power,

be requested to step into the breach.

The charter, referring to the Governor's power, says:

"Section 122—The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorner-General; and after the charges have been received by the Governor he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days."

The Section referring to the removal of Sheriffs, which is amplicable to Mayors, says:

"The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence."

The Republicans declared with vim that Mayor Van Wyck had deliberately violated the spirit and provisions of the Bi-Partisan law. In the appointment of Hess he had selected a Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan for the place of Aqueduct Commissioner, and who had been appointed Police Commissioner without the indorsement or recommendation of the Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan for the place of Aqueduct Commissioner without the indorsement or recommendation of the Republican organization of the borough of Manhattan for the place of Aqueduct Commissioner without the indorsement or recommendation of the Republican organization of the borough the only lawful organization. All of Senator Platt's visitors were emphatic in their opinion that decisive steps should be taken and that Tammany should not be allowed to violate the Bi-Partisan law. There will be further talks on this subject to-day.

BROWN & FLEMING MAY DISSOLVE Application for a Receiver Made and Granted-Reported Settlement Later.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court decid ed yesterday to appoint a receiver for Brown & Fleming, contractors, of 129 Broad street, in a suit brought by John Fleming against his partner, Charles Brown, for the dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The Justice was unwilling to appoint either partner receiver. He said that if they could agree upon a man, that man would be appointed; otherwise the Court would make the appointment, the bond of the receiver to be \$30,000. The firm has had large city contracts

It has extensive crushed stone works at Verplanck's, N. Y., and has outstanding contracts for crushed stone aggregating \$250,000. It is stated that the firm is perfectly solvent, the liabilities being small and assets large. Mr. Fleming valued the assets at \$1,000,000 and Mr. Brown at nearer \$300,000 than \$1,000,000. The assets consist of real estate, outstanding accounts, contracts, acows, tugs, &c., and cash in bank. The real estate is valued at \$150,000, mortgaged for \$60,000, and all stands of record in the names of Mr. Fleming, but his firm property. The firm's statement to Bradstreets on Feb. 1, 1867, showed assets, \$507,000; liabilities, \$50,000, and it was stated that since then there has not been much change in the figures. Mr. Fleming looked after the outside business, while Mr. Brown had charge of the finances. The firm has a number of contracts with the city nowin course of completion.

It was stated inst night that the partners had settled their differences out of court, and that no receiver would be appointed. It has extensive crushed stone works at Ver

It was announced yesterday that the lot at Broadway and Twenty-third street on which the Hotel Bartholdi stands had been sold. The price was not stated. The owner of the lot was Suaan W. Grand d'Hautville. Milton Roblec, the proprietor of the hotel, said last evening that the said would make no change in its management, as he had a three years lease of the building.

TOTING WITH THE BARVATED. Rapid Transii Board Still Budging Mr. Gould's Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid

Transit Commission, has written another letter Republicans Talk of an Appeal to the Governo to George J. Gould. President of the Manhattan Elevated Company, on the subject of the fran-.- Powers of a Tummany Election Bureau chises for additional tracks and other facilities which have been offered to the Manhattan Company. The letter is as follows: DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst. ad-

dressed to me as President of the Rapid Transit Board was submitted to the board at its meet ing on the 19th inst, and was considered with the utmost care. After careful discussion, minute was made expressing the views of the board, of which I has to inclose you a copy, As you will observe from this minute, the

board is disposed to enter upon a further consideration of the question of the rentals to be paid to the city if it shall appear that, in addition to the facts which are definitely stated in rour letter, your company is willing to obligate itself to build its structures in such manner as to afford an adequate measure of relief to the city, and to enter into a contract which, while fair both to the city and to your company, will be susceptible of enforcement against your com-

But as you insist in your letter that the time within which you will build these extensions is to be extended not only "by unavoidable legal delays caused by acquiring rights of way," also by all of the other very numerous contingencies specified in your original application, the board is of the opinion, for reasons which were fully pointed out to you when you submitted your original application, that the offer as contained in your present letter amounts only to an expression of willingness to accept an op tion to build in your discretion.

In view of these facts the board thinks that, until it shall appear by a definite proposition that your company is willing to enter into an that your company is willing to enter into an agreement which shall be mutally binding, and which shall not only be obligatory upon your company in respect of time, but shall also specify the character of the structure to be erected in the streets with regard to height, width and manner of effecting crossings, it would be quite useless to enter upon a discussion of the exact amount of compensation to be paid to the city.

The board made a definite proposition to your company containing all necessary engineering

paid to the city.

The board made a definite proposition to your company containing all necessary engineering and legal details when it tendered to you the seven franchises referred to in our earlier correspondence. This tender has been absolutely refused by you as regards the seventh for Amsterdam avenue) franchise.

But your letter seems to imply a willingness to accept the remaining six franchises, provided the compensation be reajusted, the time of construction be left indefinite, and subject, as you write, to certain "other necessary modifications." The board cannot act upon a propositions." The board cannot act upon a proposition so vague, nor will it, in any event, grant a mere option to occupy the streets. But if you will comply with the request contained in my letter of the 13th inst., and will amend the text of the six franchises already tendered to you in such manuer as to obviste the indefiniteness of your letter and to show (excluding only the question of compensation) exactly what contract you are willing to make with the city, the board will at once consider your counter proposition, and will discuss with you the question of compensation with an sider your counter proposition, and will discuss with you the question of compensation with an unbiassed mind, in the desire of reaching some solution which will be fair to you and of benefit

But unless your company is willing, in the reasonable manner thus suggested, to submit to our board a counter proposition, which shall be complete in all its details, and which shall thus show exactly what benefit the community from your action. It may expect to receive from your action, i would appear to be futile to continue the negotition.

HOSTILE SHOT AT A BRITISH SHIP. Pired from a Fishing Boat She Had Mearly Rau Down to the Feg. The British steamship St. Regulus, which ar-

rived yesterday from Shields, when about ninety miles east of Sable Island, four days ago, in a dense fog nearly ran down a fishing schooner, the nationality of which Capt. Milestone of the St. Regulus was unable to tell in the gloom. She was probably a Yankee. He heard her foghorn first and then her bell. He was close aboard of her when he heard a shot, probably from a blunderbuss, the smoke of which drifted cross the steamship's bridge, Capt. Milestone declared at Quarantine that he believed the fisherman's skipper had deliberately fired on him. Apparently the skipper was pretty angry

TO CURR EVANGELISTS. Baltimore Conference Takes Decided Action

Besuito Sam Jones's Appeal. BALTIMORE, Md., May 21 .- An attack upor evangelists precipitated a lively discussion in the Methodist Conference, South, to-day, in which Sam Jones took a leading part. The question was on the adoption of a law forbid ding evangelists to enter a charge and hold ser vices without the consent of the pastor. During the discussion Sam Jones sat on the platform in a rocking chair. Scorching allusions were nade to evangelists, but he seemed unmoved,

The evangelists were referred to as "Anar-

chists" and "men who make trouble." It was also

intimated that evangelists were after money. Jones was finally recognized by the Chair. He was greeted with applause by the conference "Every cent Sam Jones gets comes to him vol

untarily. Why, if I had to have a board of stew ards pulling and pushing to raise money for me like some of the brethren have, then you might talk about me working for money. This is a fight between little fellows. There is not a big dog in the fight. Let the little fellows fight it out. Are you going to ask the Newfoundland and St. Ber ard to get down into acramble with the bench legged fellows! Don't pass this law. It gives oo much power to be used. When you fix up hatchet and a stump to cut off the tails of the dogs in the settlement a lot of them may suffer. If you go to backing them up to the stump a lot of you may have to be but into the woods during

fly time."
The Rev. Dr. Hoss referred to Sam Jones's language as being unfit for a conference floor Dr. Hoss made a strong speech in favor of limit ing the work of evangelists. After disposing of an amendment and a substitute, the conference voted by a large majority to forbid evangelists to hold meetings without the consent of pastors.

MRS. SAGE LIKES COLLEGE TELLS. And the Announcement of Her Predilection E Greeted with a Housing Our.

The pupils of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gardner's chool gave a musicale yesterday afternoon to the Emma Willard Association, of which Mrs. Gardner is a member. After the musical pro gramme, Mrs. Russell Sage, who is President of the association, made an address, in which, after the association, made an address, in which, after enlarging upon the advantages of the modern woman, she said a good word for the men and urged the girls not to push them from the stage of action, Mrs. Sage also spoke in favor of college yells. She said that she supposed a Fifth avenue school countenanced nothing so undignified, but that she had recently visited a woman's college where the girls gave here rousing yell, and she liked it.

Mrs. Sage had hardly finished speaking when there was an explosion that fairly shook the house; and, when the startled Alumns recovered breath sufficiently to ask what had happened, a gentle cherub-faced girl said sweetly, "Oh that was just our yell."

BROKE A SKULL WITH A BOTTLE Brother of the Man Who Did It Died of Heart Discase on Hearing of It.

othy Murray, 30 years old, of 165 Thi conth street, Jersey City, was arraigned yesterday in the First Criminal Court for assaulting Joseph Segneski of 112 Essex street. Murray Joseph Segneski of 112 Essex street. Murray and Thomas Mooney, who are peddelers, were in August Gelst's grocery store on Friday evening trying to sell potatoes. Segneski was there also and had a quart bottle of raspberry sods which he had just purchased. Murray emptied a bag of potatoes into a barrel and Segneski remarked that they were no good. One of the peddlers struck Segneski on the head with the soda bottle, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the

City Hospital.

Murray was arrested by Detective Larkins.

Murray was sent to Murray's family that
he had been arrested and that his victim might
die, Murray's brother, James, who had been
troubled with heart disease, fell dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.-Jacob Todd, Homer Howard, and Peter Chambers were taken from their beds in Monroe county last night and whipped by masked men. In each case the men had no warning, the mob breaking into their houses, dragging them out, and flaying them with switches. The victims were informed that they were whipped because they had not been

SHIRT, COLLAR, AND CUFF COMBINE. Bix Big Firms, with an Retimeted Captual of \$18,000,000, Organising a Syndicate.

A combination of six well known firms making

collars, cuffs, and shirts is in process of forms tion in Troy, and it is probable that public announcement of the completion of arrangaments will be made within the next few days. Weston & Waterbury of this city are the legal promoters of the enterprise. The inventory of the combined stocks of the six concerns in the syndicate, it is estimated, will show an aggregate capital of about \$15,000,000. Five prominent firms have decided not to join

the combination. Therefore the syndicate will not be a trust exactly, but it will be a powerful combination. It is estimated that the combination will effect an annual economy of more than \$1,500,000 in operating expenses. Under the consolidation one factory will be devoted to white shirts, another to colored shirts, a third to women's waists, collars, and cuffs, and still another will produce men's collars and ouffs exclusively. Brands of goods which now conflict will be retired from competition.

HARRISON AS CHIEF COUNSEL. Will Plend Venezuela's Case in the Boundary Arbitration.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.-Ex-President Harrison has been selected by the Government of Venezuela to appear for her in the boundary arbitration with Great Britain, and he will begin the investigation of matters in controversy immediately. It is said the arrangements for him to act as leading counsel in the case were perfected between-representatives of Venezuela during the ex-President's recent visit to Washs ington, and that he there received from the Government considerable data relating to the controversy. Mr. Harrison does not know when the board will begin its sittings, but he has entered upon the work of preparing the case and will give it his undivided attention till the points are covered. It is understood here that he will receive copies of the archives of the Venezuelan Government relating to the bounds ary line and will prepare his argument here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAT. Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.. 7 17 | Moon sets.. 9 80 RIGH WATER-THIS DAY, Sandy Hook. 5 S4 | Gov.lai'd. 906 | Hell Gate.. 10 59

Arrived-SATURDAY, May 31.

Ss Umbria, Dutton, Liverpool May 14, and Qu

Be Toth.

Be Nomadle, Clarke, Liverlam.

Be American, Butz, Rotterdam.

Be Paula, Hettmeyer, Dansig.

Be Ravena, Daly, Antwerp.

Es St. Regulus, Milestone, Shielda.

Elloe, Danielson, Wilmington.

Thomsen, Copenhagen. n 16th. Nomadic, Clarke, Liverpool May 10. American, Butz, Rotterdam. 8a Ekloe, Danielson, Wilmington.
8a Hekla, Thomsen, Copenhagen.
8a Trinidad, Fraser, Bermuda.
8a Foscolla, Evans, Bermuda.
8a Preseria, Kopff, Hamburg.
8a Trewellard, Cylen, Cardiff.
8a Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia.
8hip Strathgryfe, McTyre, Dunkirk.
8hip Adriana, Bruyn, Boston
[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss Lucania, from Liverpool for New York. SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss El Monte, from New Orleans for New York

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS Sail Tuesday, May 24. Matta Close. Seminole, Charleston ... Sail Wednesday, May 25. Germanic, Liverpool..... 9 00 A M Southwark, Southampton.10 00 A M El Paso, New Orleans.... Sail Thursday, Nay 26. 10 00 A M Barbarossa, Bremen

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.Jacksonville

Delaware La Navarre Due Monday, May 23. Due Tuesday, May 24. Amsterdam... Westernland. Due Wednesday, May 25. Dus Thursday, May 26. Koenigin Luise trathgyle. Due Friday, May 87.

Business Notices.

A Marvel for Rheumatism. Pamons Prescription 100,384. Internal, 75c. bt. Muller, 74 University Pi. and all druggists.

The value of gems like mineral waters down pends entirely upon their purity and composition. In CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters you are sure of both.

DIED.

FERIMA,—On Friday, May 20, Sarah M. Christis, wife of Samuel B. Ferdon, aged 65 years. Funeral services at the Christian Beformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., Monday, May 23, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt ats. at 1:10 P. M.

RHES. -At East Orange, N. J., May 21, Hitzabeth René Low, wife of William McKenzie Forbes, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 169 Arlington av on Monday, at 2:80 o'clock,

SOULD.—Entered into rest, May 20, Eliza Arnold, widow of Edward W. Gould. and daughter of the late Richard Penn Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, Funeral services at Christ Church, New Brigh-ton, S. I., Sunday, at S P. M. Boats leave Whitehall at, at 2 and 2:30 P. M. Interment at New-port, R. I. Philadelphia papers please copy. GWYER .- On Friday, May 20, Frederick S. Gwyer,

in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 832 Lexington av., to-day (Sunday, May 22), at 4 P. M. Interment Woodlawn, private. EYAN. -On Saturday, May 21, William Ryan, father

of Katie and Mary Ryan. Funeral Monday, May 23, 2 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Crotteau, 18 Cor-nella st., Brooklyn. TOWNSEND. -At Flushing, N. Y., May 21, 1898,

William Henry Townsend, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 101 Linden av., May 23, at 7 P. M.

THE STEPHEN MERKITT BURIAL CO., \$41 and 243 West 23d st., near 6th av., undertakers, embalmers, and foneral directors; special attention gives to hotel, toapital, ateamsbip, and suburban calls; magnificent funeral parlors; marble vaults; interments in all departments and cremation; equipment and service in all departments the very best; always open. Telephone, 14-18th st. Cable, Uniertaker, New York.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY, Brooklyn, N. Y.— Reached by surface and elevated roads from Bridge and ferries. New York office, I Madison av., Met-ropolitan building.

THE KENRICO CEMETERY.—Private station. Has-lem Ratiroad: 48 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 41d st.

Special Motices.

VISIT DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO.W CHIropody and manicure parlors. Surgeon chiropodist, Most as lind and theorogic persons in the city. Hears 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. 19 and 12 East 28d at., opposite Madison Square Park. Established 1868. ag PERFECO'S hair permanently removed. No pain. Consultation free. ELECTROLYSIS CO., 6 East 82d, formerly 23d st.

SEPERFLUCTS have moles, facial blemishes per-manently destroyed by electricity. HELEN BRIG. 84 West 83d st. A LEBERT 19816; this time of the year, a few Bussian and Turkish baths at 18 Lafayette place, one block east of Broadway.

ARTISTA: PHOTOGRAPHY is the rule, not the exception, at HOCKWOOD's, B'way (40th st.). Cabinet size, \$6. New Zublications.

BARE-Dr. Sanger's "History of Prostitution."